

ARMED SOLDIERS OF CARRANZA GOVERNMENT TOP KILLING BY U. S. OIL CONCERNS IN MEXICO TROOPS SURROUND VILLAGES AND THREATEN AMERICAN WORKERS NOT TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION

National Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico Receives Information That Mexican Government Will Send Troops to Halt Operations by Foreign Companies; Some Are Already Stopped.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico has received information from private sources in Mexico that the Mexican government has sent troops to stop the drilling of wells in the properties of foreign companies in the oil fields. The drilling work of two American companies already had been stopped.

BURNED BRIDGES TROOPS PARSE HALT FEDERALS LISTA BANDS

Troops Sent South Are Forced to Return to Juarez.

Rail communications between Juarez and the interior have again been severed by the burning of three bridges on the Mexico-Northern railroad about 110 miles south of Juarez, according to information received at the American consulate in Juarez Saturday. Two troop trains that started south from Juarez Thursday night carrying 250 Carranzista infantrymen, were halted in the vicinity of Corralitos by the destruction of bridges. Three bridges were burned within the space of five miles. Telegraph wires were also cut. The Carranzistas were compelled to return to Juarez to await the repair of the bridges. While Villistas were not apprehended in the act of burning the bridges, military officials in Juarez are certain that the rail communications were cut by Villistas. Telegraph communications to Chihuahua City have been restored but it is reported that the Carranzistas will be before the bridges can be rebuilt.

MEDICAL OFFICER REPORTS. Capt. Jesse C. McKean, medical corps, reported at the El Paso hospital center Friday morning as demobilized medical officer. Capt. McKean recently returned from France, where he served for 18 months with the First division. They are going to take Mayor Charles Davis to the police station. His car was tagged at noon Saturday. When an automobile was parked wrong, a letter was attached to it, which orders the owner to show up at the police station. A policeman put a tag on the mayor's car when it was standing near the Sheldon hotel.

Repeal Income Tax On Bank Deposits Of Foreigners Urged By El Paso Man; Plan Would Be Great Benefit To Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—A movement has been inaugurated for the repeal of the income tax on earnings of bank deposits of foreigners in American institutions made by foreign individuals or corporations, as explained today by Zach L. Cobb, of El Paso, former collector of customs at that place and recently with the legal division of the war trade board. Congressmen are to be implored to support the repeal with a view of America holding its trade from foreign countries and advancing the rating of American goods in those markets. The movement is of considerable importance to Texas, which is bidding for trade with Mexico and South American countries. Ten Per Cent Tax Levied. An average of three percent is paid by banks on average daily deposits made by foreigners and the tax law of 1915 levies a ten percent tax on such earnings. Recently some Texas banks are known to have lost their deposits on account of the tax, and the foreigners have opened accounts in Canada, from where banking arrangements are available for other markets. It is estimated that this country sold to Mexico \$10,000,000 worth of goods during 1918, and that a considerable portion of it crossed by rail. Southern bankers state that New Orleans holds the largest amounts of Mexican and South American bank deposits in the country. San Antonio and El Paso are known to have large Mexican banking accounts and liberal amounts are in banks of Laredo and Eagle Pass. Repeal Vital To Texas. The repeal of the tax is vital to

AUGMENT FUND PROVIDED TO RUN DOWN ANARCHISTS Washington, D. C., June 28.—Two more measures aimed at anarchists, bomb throwers and other enemies of law and order were included today by the senate in the sundry civil appropriation bill. The appropriation for detection of crimes was increased by \$200,000 and a special fund of \$200,000 for the department of labor to round up and deport alien anarchists was created.

AMERICA WINS JAVELIN THROWING CHAMPIONSHIP Pershing Stadium, France, June 28.—America won the allied championship in javelin throwing at the international games here today, when George Brander, Jr., of New York City, threw the javelin 112.5 meters. Joseph Butler, also an American, was third. In association football Italy defeated Greece, 3 to 0. In the fencing contest the Italian team won 18 matches and the Rumanians 17. Italy will meet France in the championship contest.

Headliners In Today's Theaters ALHAMBRA—A Daughter of the Wolf, Lila Crawford. "2000 Years Ago," Ed Redmond. ELGIN—The Hunted Red Horse, Enid Pollock. A Comedy Bill. MAJESTIC—"Bigamy," Bud Duncan. UNIQUE—"The Heart," Beatrice Michelena. WILSON—"The Squaw," Jess Willard. (Read Amusement Ads. on Page 5.)

The Peace Treaty Is Signed; The Time Being, It's Over, There

Wilson Voices Plea To U. S. For Inreserved Acceptance Of Treaty And League Pact

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—President Wilson, in an address to the people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty, made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations without change or reservation. His message, given out here by secretary Tumulty, said: "Severe Treaty, But Just. My fellow countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. It is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms. It is the responsibility of a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposed upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired. It imposes nothing that Germany cannot do, and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms. It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality, the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for permanent peace with justice to the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and every sort of international cooperation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the future of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world. It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, but a new assurance and confident hope. (Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

Gen. Smuts Signs Under Protest; Dislikes Plan Of Indemnities In Pact

Versailles, France, June 28.—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement. Gen. Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interest of the allied powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

Bandits Captured After Illinois Mine Robbery

Belleville, Ill., June 28.—The four survivors of the five bandits who Friday night robbed the Middle Fork mine of \$42,000, after wounding three employees, last night were captured in a wood near West Frankfort by a posse of 200 persons, after exchanging approximately 100 shots with the posse. All the bandits were wounded slightly and only surrendered after they had run out of ammunition. John Jalen, William Dornbush and an Italian, who were assisting partner William W. Smith, were wounded by the bandits prior to the robbery.

Secretary Polk Sends Wilson Congratulations

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Immediately after receiving the news of the signing of the treaty, acting secretary Polk sent a congratulatory message to the president over the special direct wire from the state department to Versailles. "Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work," he said. "The peace will be ever proud of what you did as his representative for the peace of the world."

GERMAN PRISONERS FREED WHEN FOE RATIFIES PACT

Paris, France, June 28.—(Havas).—In the completed peace treaty signed today at Versailles, the newspapers say, there were certain stipulations which it was hoped would hasten ratification of the treaty by the German national assembly. The Journal says that the allies stipulated that the liberation of German prisoners, on the eve of his departure from France, made the following statement: "As I look back over the eventful months I have spent in France, my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are towards the people of America and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm."

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PEACE REIGNS 5 YEARS TO DAY AFTER REMORABLE MURDER OF ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND WARSHIPS FIRE PEACE SALUTE CANNON ROAR MARKS CLOSE OF HISTORIC VERSAILLES CEREMONY

Best Day Since the Angels Sang in Bethlehem, Daniels Tells U. S. Navy.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Secretary Daniels today sent this message to all naval ships and stations: "The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles today is the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem 'Glory to God in the Highest, on earth, peace, good will toward men.' We are living the fulfillment of that prophecy. As a republic we are grateful to have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world. Upon the receipt of news of signing of the treaty of peace, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a salute of 21 guns with national ensign at each masthead. (Signed) "Josephus Daniels."

Proceedings Finally Ended at 3:49 P. M., Paris Time; Teutons First to Sign; Wilson Signs at 3:14 o'Clock; Chinese Stay Out; Allied Statesmen Are Swept Along by Surging Thousands Celebrating Peace.

THE WORLD war came to an end five years after the assassination of archduke Francis Ferdinand and two years and two days after the first American troops landed in France. The Austrian heir apparent was killed at Sarajevo, June 28, 1914. The first American contingent disembarked in France, June 26, 1917. On July 28, 1914, one month after the death of Francis Ferdinand, Austria declared war on Serbia, marking the beginning of hostilities. On August 1, Germany declared war on Russia, and invaded Luxembourg. Germany sent her ultimatum to Belgium August 2, and declared war on France August 3. The next day Great Britain declared war on Germany. June 28, also is the anniversary of the renewal of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which has been broken by the war. On June 28, 1890, the German reichstag adopted a bill creating a new German army, the organization of which is greatly diminished in power by the treaty signed today. In American history June 28 is the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, N. J., where in 1778 Washington defeated a force under Sir Henry Clinton.

SIGNING BEGUN AT 10:30, WASHINGTON TIME.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—At 10:30 a. m. Washington time, it was announced by the state department that the signing of the treaty had begun. The official report to the state department said president Wilson signed at 3:14 o'clock, Paris time. Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell signed for Germany at 3:12 and 3:13 o'clock. All the American delegation had finished signing at 3:15, immediately after president Wilson, the official report said. The order of signing after president Wilson was Lansing, White, House, and Bliss.

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR AT END.

Signing at Versailles of the peace treaty with Germany today, formally brought to a close the world's greatest war. Although technical termination of the war will come to each nation only when the treaty is approved by the ratifying power of that nation, to all intents and purposes the conflict that began in August, 1914, ended when in the historic Hall of Mirrors the accredited peace commissioners affixed their signatures to the treaty. Likewise was brought to an end the armistice granted Germany last November 11. Portions of the treaty with Austria yet remain to be completed and negotiations with Turkey and Bulgaria still must be conducted, but as to Germany, chief of the enemy powers, only the work of carrying out through the long series of years of the provisions of the treaty remain.

CENTER OF INTEREST SHIFTS TO U. S.

With the departure from Paris tonight of president Wilson preparatory to sailing tomorrow from Brest on the George Washington, the center of interest as regards the treaty shifts to the senate, ratification by which is necessary for actual termination of the war between this country and Germany. Due to opposition to the league of nations covenant—a part of the treaty—and to certain provisions of the treaty itself, the contest in the senate is expected to be long and bitter. As the signing of the treaty must be followed by formal ratification before commercial relations with Germany may be resumed, a spirit of rivalry among the entente allies to file notice of ratification with the French secretary in Paris may be expected to develop. The first nation to resume relations with Germany, therefore, probably will be among those whose form

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